# FARM AND

Helpful Hints for the Busy Farmer.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Des Moines, Iowa Corre spondence Invited.

While some agriculturists plant crops under moon sign auspices, it is quite generally agreed by all that cultivating should be done at all times when the ground is in fit shape to be worked.

While we are not and never have been an advocate of the fast horse business for any man, we still believe that one of the most wholesome kinds of the heroes of Bunker Hill. of recreation is to be found in driving a good horse.

The old black tabby and her litter of eight little multicolored kittens are a bad omen for all bird life about the place. The two types of life don't harmonize. If you must keep the cat, a generous feeding of her will tend to lessen her warfare upon bird life,

Slinshod agricultural methods have slight excuse on land worth \$25 per acre; none whatever on land worth from \$80 to \$100. This is why the fellow who isn't sufficiently enlightened to realize the need of testing his seed corn is a stumbling block in the road of agricultural progress.

neglect and abuse of a tippling hus- of our greatest men, but at the same band, soaked his clothing in brine on the occasion of his coming home drunk the way of education, which outweigh not long since and led him into the pasture, where the cattle licked him against it. back to his senses. This is suggested as a vigorous yet harmless cure and one that is bound to produce results.

An Iowa creamery which has acquired a reputation for making a gilt forty years ago, was devoid of shade 4.000 pounds of butter a day, to be put factory, and today the people of this sealed and guaranteed to keep a year in any climate. The work will be done | maples and other trees of a more under the direction of a government chemist and butter inspector.

A well known student of bird life is authority for the statement that the nest building habit of birds is not a matter of instinct, but that it is an a much larger return is to be had from art which every bird has to acquire his farming operations along the line under the direction of an older mate, of corn and stock raising and the runand to this cause is attributed a fact | ning of a dairy than from the quite which he has observed that two young prevalent system of wheat raising. birds never mate with each other. The The former not only makes him more same author asserts that in the matter independent, but very effectually preof singing birds are also imitators. To vents a depletion of the fertility of the prove this he placed young robins in soil, and if his land has already sufa room where they could only hear the fered in this particular it tends to resong of sparrows, and it was found store it. We know of a number of that rather than develop the robin song farmers who have moved from the which we have been wont to attribute dairy sections of other states to the to instinct they took up and imitated localities mentioned who at once began the notes of the sparrow.

So simple and yet practical a tool has the King road drag proved in the matter of bettering the condition of the ordinary dirt roads of the middle west that the state of Iowa, which seems to be a pioneer in the movement, has passed a law recognizing the utility of the tool and offering inducements for its use in the making of good roads. The new law gives the township trustees authority to have work done on the roads by the use of a road drag having their approval. The work is to be done under the supervision of the road superintendent, who in selecting persons to do the work shall give preference to the occupants of lands abutting on the road at the point where the work is to be done. Reasonable compensation is to be allowed for the service rendered, but in no case shall other states. It is a mystery to me it exceed 50 cents per mile for each time the road is dragged. Under the good cream into poor butter and sellfurther terms of the act not more than ling the latter for half the market price \$5 per mile may be expended upon any road during the year. The legislation and bother, sell their cream direct to is most commendable and is already bearing fruit.

In many a home where a fully equipped tollet room would be an impossibility a great measure of the comfort | end in the turning upon the market of and convenience to be had from such such grease as is contained in that facilities may be realized in the equipment of a homemade bathroom. A corner in the kitchen or an adjacent room. It would be if they would sell their providing a space of 31/2 by 4 feet, will milk or cream to the creamery, get a suffice for a place. A galvanized tin good price for it and buy what butter tub eight or ten inches deep and a foot and a balf in diameter, provided with a spout in the bottom through which situation. Much of the dairy butter the water can be drained off, is the first requisite. To the upper edge of this tub galvanized sheeting should be better can be made anywhere than on soldered, extending to the sides at a slight angle. Overhead there should be room for a square pan of sufficient | petent, but these last mentioned condisize provided with a faucet with sprinkler attachment, access to the pan being had through a small door above the door to the bathroom whereby it can be easily filled. The only water supply needed for this kind of bathroom is furnished by the reservoir of an ordinary kitchen stove. Proper drainage should be provided for the tub for sanitary reasons, an unsanitary bathroom being a contradiction in terms. A bathroom of the above description can be made at a small exbense and will prove one of the greatest conveniences of the household and conductive both to the comfort and sealth of its members

Where it is possible to avoid it vege table and flower gardens should not be watered when the sun is shining bright-Early morning or evening is the proper time for doing this work.

The incubator is like most other labor saving machines in that it needs

he careful supervision of a buman nind to give good results. This is a fact some people have learned to their

While there is occasionally a person who makes money from the cultivation of ginseng there are dozens of others the get nothing but some very valuable experience for their frouble and earn that, though less fancy in price. potatoes are more sure of returns,

Many a man who goes north and west in search of better and cheaper land may be likened to the man who traveled round the world to find a four leaf clover. His quest was fruitless, but upon returning home he found his own front yard abounding with the object of his search.

We always feel sorry for the man who can eat bad butter and never know it, for we are sure it is because he has never tasted anything better. Few articles of food are more appetizing than good butter, and few concoctions smell as bad and taste as fifthy as butter that is not good.

While at the depot recently we saw a lady alight from the Pullman and go to the baggage car, where the man in charge handed her a basket. This she pened and took therefrom a very dirty white dog, which she proceeded to kiss with great ardor. Such women would never have been the mothers

We have it on good authority that tomate plants set in hills of squash and cucumber vines will very effectually ward off the striped beetle which works great damage when they are in the early stages of their growth. It is claimed that the odor of the tomato plant is offensive to the beetles and that they will not remain near where

In most places where it has been esablished the consolidation of the rural schools and the erection of one large central school building, to which all the scholars are brought, has proved very satisfactory. True, it does away with the little red schoolhouse to which so much sentiment clings and which An Indiana spouse, wearied with the has been the starting place for many time it offers increased advantages in what minor objections are urged

Soft maples, Lombardy poplars and willows are but poor excuses for shade trees. We were in a town not long ago which, when it was founded some edged product has been awarded a in any form. In setting about to remcontract for furnishing the United edy the difficulty the settlers planted States government \$40,000 worth of hundreds of soft maples. These trees butter, which is to be used exclusively grew rapidly and soon furnished shade, in the many. The contract calls for but the trees have never proved satisup in three pound jars, hermetically little city are busy cutting out the soft maples to make room for elms, hard hardy and ornamental variety. Tais has been the experience of many

> Many a Minnesota and Dakota farmer is just waking up to the fact that to preach and put into practice the better agricultural way-have gone into the dairy and stock raising business, furnishing an example that is being very generally and profitably im-

While in conversation with the pro-

prietor of a grocery store not long since he pointed to a sugar barrel standing in the rear of the store and spoke as follows: "That sugar barrel contains 300 pounds of dairy butter, for which we paid from 10 to 11 cents per pound to the farmers who made it. It is of such poor quality as to be absolutely worthless for local sale as it is, so we have barreled it up and will ship it to some renovating concern. where it will be eventually worked over and sent back to be used in some of the many eating houses in this and why the farmers will insist on putting when they could, with far less work the creamery at the highest market price and thus make a saving all around. Most of the fellows that bring lu this butter are poorly equipped for , making good butter, and their attempts butter, which is a mere waste of time and good material. How much better they need for home consumption!" This grocer had the true grasp of the produced is indeed a bad waste of time, money and good material. No the farm, provided it is equipped to do the work and those in charge are comtions are too often lacking.

THE DISCOVERY OF TRICHINAES. Little was it thought when a French medical student named Paget discovered in 1835 a new parasite of man in the shape of small worms in a cadaver upon which he was working that this little organism would prove a factor in international politics ere fifty years had passed, yet such proved to be the case, for the little worms thus discovered were trichinae, and their presence in man and animals gives rise to the much dreaded and fatal disease known as trichinosis. The parasite was first discovered in America in 1842, in which year it was found four times in the muscles of humans. Since that time over 900 cases have been recorded in

this country. It was not, however,

until 1860 that the significance of the

organism, pathologically, was discover-

ed and proved to be the cause of trich-inosis. Up to that time the disease

had been confounded with typhoid fever and other maladies of similar nature. As we never heard much about appendicitis until the appendix was discovered, so we never heard much about trickinosis until trickinae were liscovered. When this discovery was once made and its significance clearly established interest began to be manifested, especially in Germany, where in 1880 a royal decree was issued prointo that country. This was followed in 1883 by another decree which prohibited the importation of all American pork, which latter order was subsequently repealed to admit American products under certain inspection rules. The trichinae argument is still used today in Germany by men engaged in the butcher business to prejudice the sale of American meats. The trichinae are found most often in meat eating animals - in fact, except by inoculation, the parasites can only get into the system by being taken in alive in meat food. Fish, birds, etc., are practically never infected. No harm can possibly result from eating meat affected with trichinge if it has been thoroughly cooked; otherwise the danger is ever present, and he who eats raw pork or other uncooked meat stands a possible danger of infection. Germany has adopted a very thorough and costly method of meat inspection, involvin a careful microscopic examination of all pork products, and hardly a yea passes but some one comes forward with a proposal for the establishmen of a similar method of inspection fo this country.

THE WHY OF CULTIVATION. Every farmer, and particularly h

who has taken care and pains to secur and plant the very best seed corn was possible for him to obtain, should realize that this is but the first step ! raising a bumper crop of corn. When it is understood that for every pound of growth in dry matter made by the plant from 300 to 800 pounds of water pumped up from the soil through its root system we realize more fully the importance and mission of thorough cultivation which keeps the ground in that mellow condition most favorable to a proper circulation of soil, air and moisture and prevents that baking of the surface of the ground which every farmer knows from his own experience is disastrous to the growing crop. In what we may call the philosophy of soil cultivation the killing of weeds is but a very secondary object. Were there no weed seeds in the soil the regsons for careful cultivation would still remain. Hardly a reader of these notes but can recall from his own experience cases in which he has harvested from five to fifteen bushels more corn per acre from that portion of the field that was given an extra cultivation. The difference in yield was due simply to the fact that the cultivation of the soil enabled the growing corn to utilize a supply of moisture at a critical period in its development. It is because of this fact that a cultivation of a field of corn just earing with a single horse cultivator tends to offset drought effects and is a abor that fetches very large returns. And because all tilled crops develop under very similar conditions the principle is one that applies with equal force to all of them. The planting of good seed is of utmost Importance. A proper cultivation of the soil is none the less so. Both should go hand in hand.

THE HEN HAS AN INNING.

A western congressman has recently gained considerable notoriety and a lot of free advertising by offering a eulogy on the American ben in the course of a speech in the lower house of congress. A consideration of the figures which he gaye proves beyond question that his praise of biddy was well grounded and that any honor be may have acquired in declaring her worth and usefulness was properly bestowed. In the course of his remarks he stated that in the course of the year the American hen can produce wealth equal to the capital stock of all the banks in the New York clearing house and have a week to spare, in less than sixty days she can equal the total annual production of all the gold mines in the United States, in six months produce as much wealth as all of the iron mines of the country can turn out in a year and in a year and ten months pay off the interest bearing debt of the country. It goes without saying that this speech was listened to with interest and was received with vigorous doplause. Hereafter whenever the legislative grist gets stale and monotonous congress will be able to rouse the sleepers on the back seats by proposing a toast to the American hen.



For traveling over the rolling plains of Central Asia a Chinese version of the Russian tarantass is used, to which in Russia three horses are usually harnessed abreast. Mongolians, however, know nothing about driving. So they fix a bar across the shafts, and a mounted man on either side, taking the end of this on his saddle bow and pressing it against his chest, sets off at full gallop. Another pair tug in front at rope traces attached to the shafts, and a couple of horsemen hook on to the sides of the carriage. In this way it is said that fifteen miles an hour can be covered without difficulty. But it is trying work for the nerves.

Engravers in Germany harden their tools in sealing wax. The tool is heated to whiteness and plunged | had written a letter to the old folks into the wax, withdrawn in an instant and plunged in again, the process being repeated until the steel is too cold to enter the wax. The steel is said to become after this process almost as hard as the gal ought to do." diamond, and when touched with a little oil or turpentine the tools are | ad lady. excellent for engraving purposes, and they are able to pierce the hard-

## PRICES.

American origin from being imported Paid By the Logan Merchants

FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected Weekly by Leading Dealers.

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Apples Potatoes Turnips	, . 600
PRODUCE.	
Butter	200
Eggs	130
Lard	90
POULTRY. *	
Live Chickens	8r
Dressed Chickens	100
Live Turkeys	.1210
Dressed Turkeys	150
GRAIN AND HAY.	

Wheat ..... 85c 

Choice Timothy10.00	
Mixed8.00	
Straw	
LIVE STOCK	
Hogs, on foot51	Seusa
Hogs, dressed 7c	«p
Steers, on hoof 4c to 41	heigh
Cows, on hoof 3 to 34c	of the
Heifers, on hoof 3 to 4c	fallin
Bulls, on hoof 3 to 34c	bular
Calfs, on hoof 5c	ting

### GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4 15@6 29; cows, \$3 25@4 75; helfers, \$2 75@5 19; bulls, \$3 25@4 25 stockers and feeders, \$2 75@4 80. Sheep stockers and feeder 3, \$2, 75.74 80. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep. \$5, 00.26 25; lambs. \$5, 25.76 10; yearlings. \$5, 90.26 25; lambs. \$5, 25.76 10; yearlings. \$5, 90.26 85. Calives.—\$2, 75.27 00. Hogs.—Choice to prime heavy. \$6, 47.1.26 50; medium to good heavy. \$6, 47.1.26 45; butcher weights. \$6, 40.26 50; good to choice heavy mixed. \$6, 45.26 47; packing. \$6, 00.26 45. Wheat.—No. 2, red. 91. Corn.—No. 2, 49.4. \$650. Oats.—No. 2, 33.1.20.33.1.20.

EAST BUFFALO — Cuttle: Good to choice export, \$5 15.05 75; shipping steers, \$4 70.05 15 butcher cuttle, \$4 05.05 00; helfers, \$3 +).04 90; lat cows, \$3 25.0 4 25, bulls \$3 50@4 40; milkers and springers, \$20 00@55 00 Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$6 00 2 6 25; mix sheep. \$5 25@5 \$5; ewes, things. When my mother fell down-\$5 25@5 60, lambs, \$5 50@7 15. Calves-Bost, \$6 50 6 75 Hogs-Heavies, mediums and orkers, \$6 65@6 70; roughs \$5 75@5 90; stags, \$4 00@4 75.

PITTSBU Cattle: Choice, \$5 60@ 5 75; prime, \$2 50@5 50; tidy butchers' \$4 60@4 90; heifers, \$3 50@4 80; cows \$2 00004 50. Sheep and Lambs-Prime rethers, \$5 & 65 45; good mixed, \$5 00 p 5 25; lambs \$4 00@4 75; spring lam 6 00 678 00. Calves-Veal. 35 00 67 1 Hogs Heav hogs, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$6 0@6 65; light Yorkers, \$6 5 es su: pigs. 36 45 60 6 55

CLEVELA ID-Cattle: Choice steers. \$5 10@5 45; eifers, \$3 85@4 35; fat cows \$4 10@4 35; bulls, \$3 85@4 10; milkers nd springers, \$15 00@45 00. Sheep and ambs - Good to choice lambs, \$6 75@ 00; culls, \$3 50@5 50; wethers, \$4 75@ 5 50; owes, \$4 75@5 50. Culves—\$6 75 down Hogs—Yorkers, \$6 60; medium neavy, \$6 55@6 60; pigs, \$6 50@6 60; stogs, \$4 50; roughs, \$5 50@6 00. CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 91@ 2c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 52c. Oats—No. mixed, 36@364c. Rye—No. 2, 68c

-\$8 35. Hogs-\$5 26@6 40. Cattle-\$2 25 @5 00. Sheep-\$3 50@4 25. Lambs-\$5 25 BOSTON-Wool: Ohio nd Pennsylvania XX and above, 24@34%c; X, 31@33c; to be an utter blank to him. I really No 1, 37@38c; No. 2, 27@38c; fine un- believe it is nature's method of prewashed, 25@25c; unwashed delaine, 28@ 29c; fine washed delaine, 26%@37c; Ken-tucky, Indiana, etc., % and %-blood.

Bulk meats-\$9 25. Hacon-\$10 1214 Lard

NEW YORK-Cattle: Steers, \$4 95@ 5 90; bulls, \$3 45@4 25; cows, \$2 10@4 00. Sheep and Lambs — Sheep, \$2 70@5 50; lambs, \$8 25@8 75. Wheat—No. 2 red. 931/2c. Corn-No. 2, 57% c. Oats-Mixed,

TOLEDO - Wheat, \$844c; corn, \$2c; oats, 374c; rye, 634c; cloverseed, 16 70.

The Other Obstacle.

A handsome young shopman was recently made love to by a buxom widow, when he politely informed her that there were two impediments to their union. "Name them," said the widow.

"The want of means to set up in business is the first," he said. They parted, and the widow sent

him a check for a good sum. When they met again the young man had taken a house and stocked his shop, and the smiling fair one then ventured to inquire as to the other impediment.

"My wife!" was the rascal's reply. Spare Moments.

Puzzled Pa.

The country boy who was going to play on the college baseball team down home.

"I reckon he's gettin' on all curious ideas concerning the sup-right," drawled the old man as he posed planetary beings. The mascrutinized the page, "but 'pears to jority of people never imagine that me he's doin' some things that a "How's that, Hiram?" asked the

"Why, the other day he says he made two or three muffs."-Chicago News.

There's only one way of getting good chewing tobacco, and that is by asking for HAPPY THOUGHT.

I've chewed them all-cigars, plug and smoking tobacco. What I don't know about chewing tobacco could be written on your thumb nail. When I tell you that

## HAPPY THOUGHT

Ribbon-Cut Chewing Tobacco

is good tobacco. I'm giving you the experience of many years for 5 cents. That's the price of HAPPY THOUGHT. If it's clean, mild, satisfying chewing tobacco you're after, invest a nickel.

HAPPY THOUGHT is a large package for a nickel.

col. Longles

## NATURE IS KIND.

ations of Those Who Fall From Any Great Height.

Persons who fall from any great ht have little or no recollection neir sensations during the actual ng period," remarked the amnce surgeon as he finished put-the arm of an accident victim gigantic worlds as some of the stars in splints. "Sometimes they know what started their fall, but the manner and sensation of falling is always a blank to them. It seems almost as if nature was kind enough to dull their senses, so that they would have no horrible sensations.

"Yesterday I was called to a man who had fallen thirty feet from a roof. He was seemingly conscious when we picked him up, but he could not remember the process of his fall. He remembered that he that he grabbed at an eaves trough and that he tried to jab his jack- weight. low workman saw him do those things. When my mother fell downstairs there was every indication that she tried to grasp the banister, that she did save herself for an instant the fourth stair from the bottom and that when she finally reached the floor she turned a complete somersault. But she remembered only that she stepped on her

dress and pitched down. "Another man who fell from a roof had the presence of mind to he landed on a roof twenty feet below. But he had no recollection of that fact. He merely remembered that the scaffolding broke. Oftentimes a fall is accompanied by a somersault in the air, a hurtling against some projection which breaks the fall and a grabbing at things; but, although the victim may be conscious when he is picked up, he has no remembrance of these things. His path downward seems believe it is nature's method of preventing a falling person from becoming hopelessly crazed." - New York Press.

Economical.

The senior member of a large New York house tells the following

as an incident of his junior days. The house at that time employed about a dozen male bookkeepers and stenographers and one young lady. This young person was a perfect beauty of the "dizzy blond" type, but practically worthless as a clerk. The junior partner brought the matter to the attention of the senior and suggested that she be dropped.

The old man smiled quizzically. "Mr. Brown," he said, "we pay that young lady \$20 a month. We pay a dozen young fellows \$5 each per month less than they could probably get elsewhere-and they stay with us. Think it over." The young lady was not discharged .- American Spectator.

THE PLANETS.

Odd Ideas About the Beings Who May Possibly Live on Tlem.

It is common to hear people speak of the possibility of the planets being inhabited, and the discussion of the question often brings out some curious ideas concerning the supit is possible that the great worlds which we know only as shining points of light can be peopled by other than creatures resembling the highest type of animal life on this

Such persons, although they may

be able to ten you the exact weight of the earth in tons, pounds and ounces, the minimum and maximum temperature of the surface of the sun at different seasons and the exact day upon which the moon becomes an arid waste, never stop to think what would be the effect on

are known to be. The dark planet which accompanies the giant star Algol is known to

be more than 1,000,000 times larger than this earth, but its density is so light that it is only about 50,000 times heavier than our globe. You are now thinking that the inhabitants of this monster planet must be at least 5,000,000 feet in height (if they are constructed on such a plan as the world upon which they reside), but such is probably not the stepped on a nail, which started his case. The density of the planet tumble, but he did not remember | would have a great deal to do when it came to a question of size and

Figuring with density and size both as a basis, Vogel came to the conclusion that the average man on Algol's companion world would be 243/4 feet in height and weigh between 700 and 800 pounds. Arnold and Metterich both figured from the same data, adding that of the intensity of gravity, and gave a string of "corrected calculations" in proof of the assertion that a man on that planet could never grow to exceed fifteen inches in height, but to him. would spread out over a quarter of push against a projection so that an acre of ground! - Chambers' Journal.

Alexandrite.

A popular but rare stone is the alexandrite, which owes its name to quite a peculiar series of coincidences. On the day of the coming of age of the Emperor Alexander of Russia the discovery of a new varicty of mineral was made in the emerald mines of the Catherine mountains. This stone varied in color from emerald to the darkest green, having often a reddish tint. Its especial peculiarity is that when exposed to artificial light its color changes entirely to a beautiful red. As green and red are the national colors of Russia and in commemorative honor of the day on which the stone was discovered, the name alexandrite was given the mineral and the custom inaugurated of submitting all the finer specimens to the emperor for his selection before dealers are allowed to purchase.

A Snub For Royalty. Once during Heine's stay at Munich the poet and his writings came up for discussion at the dinner table of the Bavarian royal family. On the conclusion of dinner most of those present expressed a wish to make the acquaintance of the poet. One of the princesses who was rather fond of having notabilities about her at once offered to send for him. A royal servant was immediately dispatched to invite Heine to come to the castle and partake of coffee with the royal family. On receiving the invitation the poet coolly answered, "My dear friend, please present my humble respects to her righness and say that it is my custom to take coffee where I have also dined."

Just the Difference. A man may smile and smile again And be a villain still, But woman couldn't act that way. For she would have to have her say-"Still" wouldn't fill the bill.

"What horse are you picking?" "The bay looks like all the money to

"You must think there is as much as p cents in this crowd."

### Humor and Philosophy By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

The painted horses race like mad, The music splits the air
With piercing sound, for the merrygo-round
Is galloping full blare,
And little children come for miles
To spend their money there.

The whistle blows, the nags are off, A rider on each one, And many a nickel drops in to tickle The palm of the lucky son Who owns the gaudy shooting match And makes the engine run.

The bables and the timid ones The box seats occupy.

Contempt, I guess, the boys express
For those whose nerve is shy,

Who cannot sit upon a horse And round the race track fly This life is like the whirligig.

The merry race around.

Our moments we fritter, allured by
the glitter,
Or, spellbound by the sound, We mount and chase around the track In haste for nowhere bound.

With purpose every whit as high In circles we move in a well beaten

And for the music pay, and thus on noise and painted joys We wear our life away.

When coming events cast their shadows before in the form of a press agent the shadow always leaves the impression that the event is really a shadow

How You Feel About It.

Oh, joy, oh, sorrow, what are you? They tell me just a state of mind, And maybe that is more than true, Though to it I am somewhat blind. If that's the case, I'd think one could Arrange a wire or dynamo and touch a button and feel good Although his luck were running low.

How pleasant everything would be If we could only make the of And all the livelong day rejoice! We'd wrap our cares up in a sack And to our troubles tie a can And tell them never to come back On this great think - you're - happy

When we had lost our watch and chain Or some real money in a deal We would not at our luck complain, But would quite blithe and happy

And when the bill for wifey's dress Came rolling in and found us broke, Although a laugh we might suppress, We'd say it was a dandy joke

If thinking brought the thing about, If we had toothache or the gout, And corns would fairly make us roar.

If we came looking for a bet,
We'd call a showdown mighty quick, ut, oh, I greatly fear as yet That few of us can turn the trick!

An Island Classed as a Ship. The island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, is the property of the British admiralty authorities and is borne on the navy list as a vessel, being classed as a tender to one of his majesty's ships of war. The island is governed by a naval captain, and the men stationed there (chiefly royal marines) are subject to the same rules as they would be on board ship. There is no private property in land, so there are no rents, rates or taxes. The flocks and herds are public property and the meat is issued in rations.

"Do you know your orders, sentry?" a not over bright Irish soldier on guard duty was asked. Yes, sor," was the reply.

"Know the points of the compass?" continued the officer. "Yes, sor."

"If you face the rising sun your left hand would be on the north of you and your right hand to the south of you. What would be behind you?"

"Me knapsack, sor." - London Telegraph.